

SEGAL, Paweł; JABLONSKA, Stefania

On the problem of congenital oculo-dermatological syndromes with  
endocrine disorders. Klin. oczna 31 no.3:257-266 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu WAM w Łodzi Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej  
AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Jablonska.  
(SKIN dis) (DIABETES MELLITUS compl)  
(CATARACT case reports)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

On the problem of the histogenesis of basal-cell epithelioma.  
Przegl. derm. 48 no.6:485-496 '61.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr  
S.Jablonska.  
(CARCINOMA BASAL CELL pathol)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Recent views on collagenoses and principles for their definition.  
Przegl. derm. 48 no.8/10:19-55 '61.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: Prof. dr  
S.Jablonska.

(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Pseudosclerodermas, their differentiation from true sclerodermas.  
Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no 4 ls 1586-1591 8 0 '62.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med.  
S. Jablonska.

(SCLERODERMA)

POLAND

JABLONSKA, Stefania, Prof., Dr. med., Director of the Dermatological Clinic [Klinika Dermatologiczna] of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw.

"Periorbita hypereritroza."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, vol 17, no 44, 29 Oct 62,  
pp 1704-1705.

[Abstract: Author's English summary modified] Article discusses the mechanism of purpura (Richter's arteriolitis allitritis), its macro and micro morphological variations and their causes, probable allergic etiology, and existence of its intermediate forms from arteriolitis allitritis to the cutaneous form of periarteritis nodosa. Of the 20 references, one (1) is Polish, two (2) German, three (3) French, and 14 English.

A/L1

- 1 -

SEC APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

Blepharochalasis associated with lip edema and goiter as a pathological syndrome. Klin. oczna 32 no.1:31-40 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Jablonska i z Kliniki Chorob Oczu WAM w Łodzi.  
(GOTTER compl) (EYELIDS dis) (LIPS dis)  
(EDEMA compl)

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, Toofila; JABLONSKA, Stefanina; KUBICKA, Krystyna

Lipo-atrophy according to our observations. Pediat. pol. 37 no.11:  
1147-1155 '62.

l. Z II Kliniki Pediatricznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med.  
T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska.  
(LIPODYSTROPHY)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; MILEWSKI, Boguslaw; CHORZELSKI, Tadeusz

Evaluation of acantholysis in the diagnosis of pemphigus. Przegl.  
derm. 49:37-40 '62.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr  
S. Jablonska.

(PEMPHIGUS) (SKIN)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

On peripheral vascular diseases in dermatology with special reference to hyperergic changes. Przegl. derm. 49:99-116 '62.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska.

(VASCULAR DISEASES) (DERMATOLOGY) (ALLERGY)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; RUDZKI, Edward

Role of microorganisms in allergic skin diseases. Przegl. derm. 49  
no.2:145-152 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr  
S. Jablonska.

(SKIN dis) (ALLERGY microbiol)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; CHORZELSKI, Tadeusz

Dohring's disease and pemphigoid. Przegl. derm. 50 no.2:  
145-158 Mr-Je'63.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie; kierownik:  
prof.dr. S.Jablonska. \*

\*

JABLONSKI, Stefan  
28.01.1964

In so-called academy class. Faculty: math. Faculty: 3074210  
My-Je '64.

1. Z Kielik! Permanent student of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics  
(Kierowalik: prof. dr. C. Jabłonski).

LEWENFELD-WIJKAROWSKA, Teresia; JABLONSKA, Halina; LIPINSKI, Wanda

An uncommon case of disseminated tuberculous lupus with organic changes. Grzylica 32 no. 98809-913 S 164

1. w II Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownika prof. dr. med. T. Lewenfeld-Wijkarowska) i w  
Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownika prof. dr. med. S. Jabłonka).

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Role of corticosteroids in allergic diseases and collagenoses.  
Fol. tyg. lek. i<sup>n</sup> nr.45/1716-1718 K 9164

I. z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownik prof. dr. S. Jabłonka).

JABLONSKA, Stefanina; SZCZEPANOWSKI, Andrzej

Scleroderma coexisting with Raynaud's phenomenon. Przegl. derm.  
51 no.2:129-136 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jabłonska).

HAUSMANOWA-PETRUSEWICZ, Irena, prof. dr. med.; JABLONSKA, Stefanja, prof. dr. med.

The position of polymyositis chronica among acquired myopathies. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 15 no.1:145-151  
Ja-F'65.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz) i z  
Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Jabłonska).

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Therapy of dermatomyositis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 nc.38:1434-1436  
20 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie.

Jablonska, Tadeusz

A scientific meeting in the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology p. 13  
(Gazeta Observatora. P.I.H.M. Vol. 10, no. 3, March 1957. Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

JABLONSKA, Teresa, mgr; ZIELINSKA, Zofia, mgr

Activities of the State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute  
in the field of hydrography. Gosp. wodna 22 no.10:469 O '62.

1. Zaklad Rocznikow i Monografii Hydrologicznych, Państwowy Instytut  
Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

JABLONSKA, Teresa, mgr

Hydrological publications of the State Institute of Hydrology  
and Meteorology 1960-1962. Gosp wodna 23 no.5:207-208 My '63.

1. Zaklad Rocznikow i Monografii Hydrologicznych, Państwowy  
Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

Subjekt a, wiedza

Effect of blocks of short duration in cases of decubitus of the prolapsed uterus. Gin.polska 26 no.2:175-180 Apr-June '55.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznicwa i Chorob Kobiecych w Lublinie. Dyrektor prof.dr S. Liebhart. ChełmLubelski, Litewska 23.

(UTERUS, diseases,

decubitus of prolapsed uterus, eff. of nerve block  
of short duration)

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,

nerve block, eff. on decubitus of prolapsed uterus)

ARKIN, Wiktor, prof. dr. med.; JABLONSKA-GÓRSKA, Wiesława

The problem of keratoplasty according to data on 300 cases.  
Klin. oczna 34 no.4:371-382 '65

1. Kliniki Okulistycznej Studium Doktorantów Lekarzy w  
Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med.  
V. Arkin).

MACH, Bronislaw; STARZECKA, Barbara; JABLONSKA-JAROSZ, Wladyslawa

Unilateral rupture of the diaphragm in tetanus consecutive to  
diffuse myositis. Pat.polska 11 no.3:285-292 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr  
Jozef Kostrzewski [deceased]. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej  
AM w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr J.Kowalczykowa.

(TETANUS compl)

(HERNIA DIAPHRAGMATIC etiol)

(MYOSITIS compl)

WIERCIOCH, Boleslaw; JABLONSKA-JAROSZ, Wladyslawa

Anterior sacral meningeal and meningo-spinal hernia as a diagnostic  
and therapeutic problem. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no. 4: 355-360 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr  
J. Bogusz Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Kowalczykowa.  
(SPINA BIFIDA)

JABLONSKA-KASZEWSKA, I.; KIERST, W.

The steatorrhea syndrome, with special reference to a clinical  
case of celiac disease. Polskie arch.med.wewn. 30 no.3:431-438  
1960.

(SPRUE case reports)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0**

<sup>13</sup> See, e.g., *U.S. v. Ladd*, 100 F.2d 700, 703 (5th Cir. 1938) (noting that the trial court's failure to instruct the jury on the presumption of innocence violated the defendant's right to due process).

...and the author (H. H.) is grateful to Dr. Harry Hematology Stadium  
and the late Dr. Harry J. Hartman, formerly professor of medicine,  
University of Michigan.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

JABLONSKA-SROCZINSKA, Helena

Analytical control of non-ferrous metals and their alloys  
with direct-reading spectrometers. Chemia anal 7 no.1:159-162  
'62.

1. Metal Refinery Works, Wroclaw.

The yield of fluorescence in aqueous fluorescein solutions on anti-Stokes excitation. A. Jelonek. *Acta Phys. Polonica* 2, 97-103 (1949) (in German); D. Jelonek-Ski, *C. A.* 32, 1730.—By means of photographs the relative yield of fluorescence of fluorescein solutions on excitation with waves of 5100 and 5230 Å (anti-Stokes excitation) has been determined. A drop of the yield is observed on exciting with longer waves than the wave at which the maximum in the fluorescence band is observed. The results are in best concordance with those made by Valentiner and Rossiger (*C. A.* 30, 3132) and Vavilov (*C. A.* 21, 2220).  
J. Wiesnerak

SA  
3443. Polarisation of Fluorescence of Dyes and a Function of the Wave-Length of the Exciting Light. A. Jabboutaki. *Mem. Polonaise Soc. of Letters, Bull. 1-8A, pp. 14-17, Jan-Feb., 1934.* In French.—Experiments with cellophane dyed with various colouring matters and with solutions in glycerin. In all cases there is a diminution of polarization with decrease of wave-length. Under ultra-violet exciting the polarization practically vanishes. It is not considered that any theory exists which satisfactorily explains the results. J. R.

A 53  
iv

SA  
1545. Polarization of Photoluminescence of Doubly-Refracting Kowalevsky Phosphors. A. Jabłonki. Acta Physica Polonica, 3, pp 421-434, 1934. In German. If the luminescence excited in cellophane, steeped to a dyestuff, is examined in the direction of the exciting light, it is found that the degree of polarization depends on the angle between the vibration plane of the exciting light and the principal axis of the doubly-refracting cellophane. Even under excitation with unpolarized light the luminescence is partially polarized along the direction of the exciting light. The cause of this is discussed and formulae for the dependence of the degree of polarization on the azimuth of the phosphor obtained. The degree of polarization reaches maxima at 0° and 90° value of the above mentioned angle and actually has a negative value at certain azimuths. The phosphorescence does not show the same degree of polarization as the fluorescence. J. E.

ALO-115 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

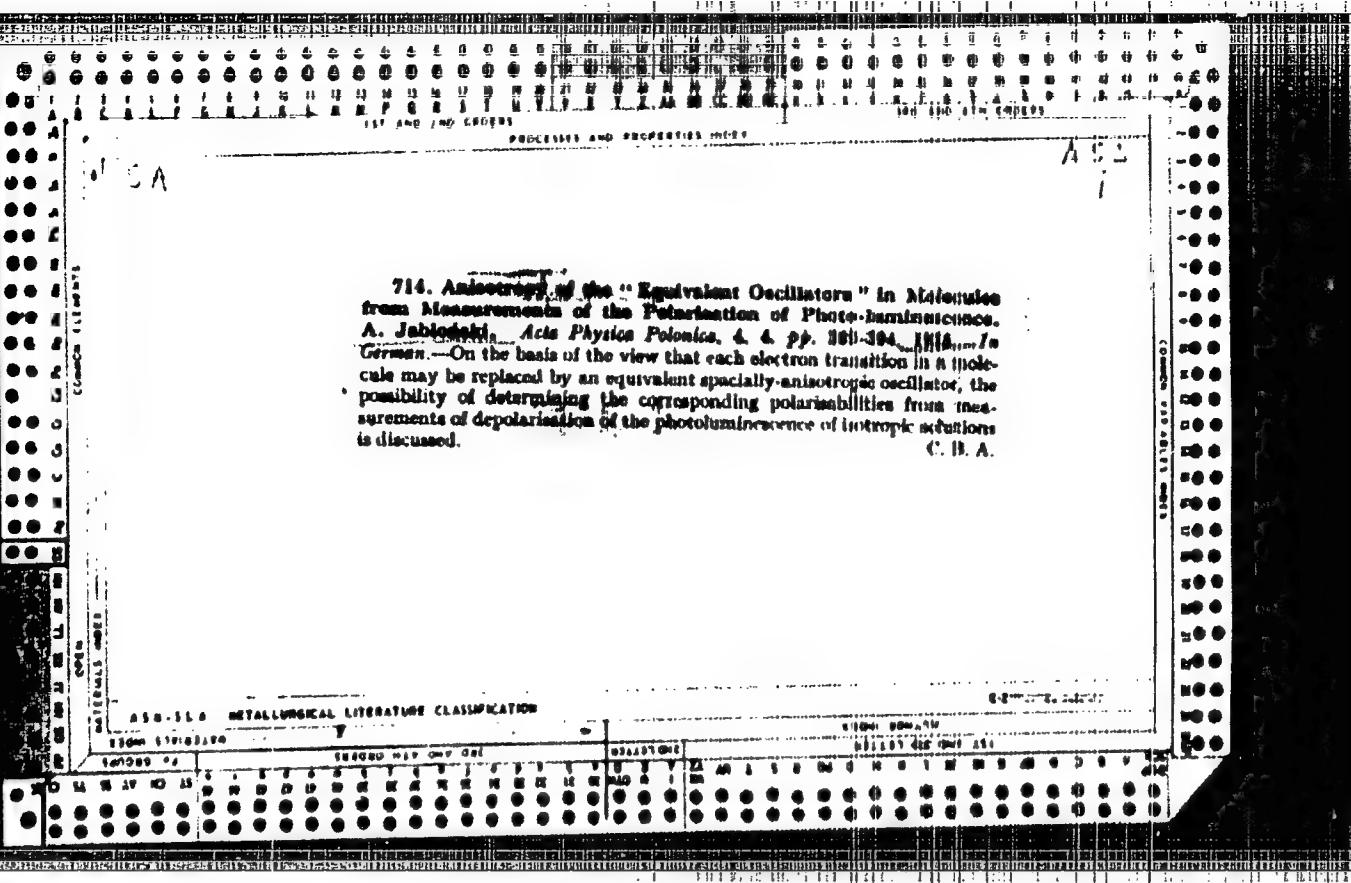
A 53  
2

3421. Negative Polarization of Phosphorescence of Adsorbed Dyestuffs. A. Jablonski. *Acad. Polonaise Sci. Cl. Letters, Bull. 1-24.* pp. 30-34, Jan.-Feb., 1938. In German.—A continuation of previous work [see Abstract 1861 (1938)]. The polarization of the luminescence of Kautsky phosphors observed in the direction of the exciting light depends on the angle which the direction of vibration in the exciting light makes with the principal axis of the doubly refracting phosphor. At 0° and 180° are two principal maxima, and at 90° and 270° two subsidiary maxima. These results are at room-temperature for what is called the F-N band. At liquid-air temperature this band gives place to another shifted towards the red and called the M-N band. The author now finds that, contrary to previous results of Pringsheim and Wawilow on such low-temperature bands, this one shows polarization which depends on the azimuth of the sample in a similar way to the room-temperature band. This result is taken to mean that it is not the electric field of the exciting light so much as the absorption which causes the anisotropy in the luminescence. This point is discussed further.  
J. B.

## 410-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

## CERTIFIED BY





CA

Thermal rotations of fluorescent molecules and quenching  
of luminescence. A. Jablonski and W. Szymanski.  
*Nature* 135, No. 1135. - The duration of luminescence of  
dye molecules in  $H_2O$  and in  $Ru(OH)_6$  soln. is greater than in  
glycerol soln.. This is contrary to theoretical expectations,  
and is explained as being the effect of thermal rotations  
of the dye molecule.

ABE-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

192000J MAR 000

A 53  
1

2044. Optical Properties of Molecules in Solid and Liquid Solu-  
tions. A. Jabłodzki. Acta Physica Polonica, 5, pp. 371-394; ibid.  
205-207, 1958. In English — A theoretical discussion mainly concerned  
with the fluorescence of dyestuff molecules in solution. Qualitative or in-  
tensity distribution in absorption and emission and the relation between  
them and the polarization effects are treated from the wave-optical  
point of view.

718. Decay of Polarized Fluorescence. Part II. A. Jablonski.  
Zts. f. Physik, 103, 7-8, pp. 520-534, 1936.—In continuation of previous  
work [see Abstract 2060 (1936)] the investigation of the laws of decay  
of polarized fluorescence is now extended from molecules with only spherical  
symmetry to those with non-spherical symmetry, attention being paid  
to various new depolarizing mechanisms. The new equations are similar  
to those already obtained. The fluorescence component which is not  
affected by Brownian rotations is also uninfluenced by other factors and  
decays exponentially. The form of the formulae of Perrin and of Kuhn  
for the degree of polarization of the fluorescence is not altered by the new  
considerations.

C. H. A.

AT&amp;T METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C-100-100-100

2890. Franck-Condon Principle. A. Jablonski. *Zur Physik Polonica*, 6-8 pp 380-388. [1937]. In German. -The possibility of testing the validity of certain aspects of the Franck-Condon principle by measurements of the intensities of the absorption lines of diatomic molecules is discussed. An experimental proof of the complete theory is probably very difficult. J S G T

PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE WORK

JA

Artur

**3243. Wave-Mechanical Treatment of Line Broadening.** A. Jahnke, *Zts für Physik*, **10**, 4, pp. 271-301, 1937. In German.  
 A theory of line broadening is developed on the wave-mechanical basis of the Franck-Condon principle. All the N foreign gas atoms in a system together with a single absorbing or emitting atom are considered as forming an  $(N + 1)$ -atomic molecule, and a calculation of the intensity distribution in the broadened line, taking account of single and multiple collisions, is proposed, it being assumed that the eigenfunctions belonging to the translational energy of the perturbing atoms disappear at the walls. The result is independent of the size of the vessel provided that this is large. Weiskopf's treatment is criticized. C. B. A.

#### 414.164 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

*Ca*

Does the fundamental polarization depend upon temperature? A. Jablonski *Acta Phys. Polon.* 7, 13-21 (1938).—The polarization degree of fluorescence of fluorescein in EtOH soln. at -110° to -148° was found to be equal to that of a glycerol soln. at room temp., contrary to the suggestions of Caben *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 52(10). The polarization of fluorescence can be used for the investigation of the structure of fluorescent substances. E. J.

ASB SLA RETELETYPE LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Influence of torsional vibrations of luminescent molecules on the fundamental polarization of photoluminescence of solutions. Alexander Jakubski (Nicholas Copernicus Univ., Torun, Poland). *Acta Phys. Polon.* 10, 23-6(1950). -- The fact that observed values of fundamental polarization are always smaller than those to be expected on the ground of theoretical considerations is explained partially by the influence of torsional vibrations of fluorescent molc. on the rate of polarization of photoluminescence. Provisional results of theoretical calcs. are given.  
K. G. Kessler

CA

J

Fundamental polarization of photoluminescence and torsional vibrations of molecules. A. Lubomski (Nichols Copernicus Univ., Torun, Poland). *Zur Phys. Polon.* 10, 103-206 (1961), of CA 44, 10321g. Theories of fundamental polarization, i.e., the rate of polarization of photoluminescence of an isotropic solution in which there are no depolarizing factors, are discussed, with special emphasis on Dr's earlier use of the concept of a spatial virtual electronic oscillator (cf. J. 20, 7812, 7867) instead of a linear oscillator. The fact that observed values of the fundamental polarization are always smaller than theoretical values is explained by the presence of 2 new depolarizing factors: the torsional vibrations of luminescent molecules about their equilibrium positions in a rigid medium, and torsional vibrations or rotations of parts of luminescent molecules. The 1st factor is considered to be more important. This theory is developed for the case of principal polarization, i.e., fundamental polarization which involves transitions between the same electronic levels or absorption as in emission, and is applied to gaseous solutions of fluorescein and Cell. The results seem to corroborate the theory at least qualitatively. H. Newcombe

1951

JABLONSKI, A.

"A Note on the Franck-Condon Principle." p. 195, (ACTA PHYSICA POLonica, Vol. 11,  
no. 2, 1951, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Unc1.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"**

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0

JAELOWSKI, A.  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

"Polish-made direct-current quick-break circuit breakers." p. 526. (Przegląd  
Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 11/12, Dec 53, Warszawa)

POL. 4

854. Quenching of photoluminescence of solutions. A. J. JILONSKI,  
Acta phys. Polon., Vol 13, No. 3, pp 175-86 (1954).

The present theory is based on the following assumptions.  
The quenching molecules in solutions carry out constantly irregular oscillations about their actual equilibrium position, when they change from time to time. The frequency of changes of the equilibrium position depends *ceteris paribus* on the viscosity of the solution and of its temperature. To every distance of the equilibrium position of a quencher from that of the luminescent molecule belongs a certain time-proportional quenching probability. The above distance of the equilibrium positions is assumed to be discrete—the quencher may be present in the first, second and so on, shell constituted of the molecules of the solvent surrounding the excited luminescent molecule (the "shell model" of the luminescent centre). The behaviour of a system of such luminescent centres is described by a system of differential equations. The theory is applied to some simple cases, and expressions are obtained describing the decay of the total (i.e. emitted in all directions) photoluminescence intensity as well as expressions giving the quantum yield of photoluminescence as a function of concentrations of quenchers and other factors. Apart from quenching by quenchers also the "inner quenching" of luminescent molecules and the quenching during the

(over)

60

"initial shock" (disturbance in the motion of nuclei in the centre caused by electronic transition and lasting a very short time) are taken into account in these expressions. The problem in question is solved rather generally for the case of solid solutions in which the equilibrium positions of the quenchers do not change. Only approximate expressions are obtained for the more involved case of liquid solutions. Several expressions given so far by different writers result as particular approximations from the present theory.

BB *get A.*

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"**

Jablonski, A

POLAND/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12957

Author : Jablonski, A.

Inst : Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun, Poland.

Title : Note on the Theory of Polarization of Photoluminescence of Solutions.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1955, 14, No 6, 497-499

Abstract : The theory developed by the author on the polarization of photoluminescence of solutions (Acta phys. polon., 1950, 10, 33, 184), in which the molecules are considered as anisotropic three-dimensional oscillators, gives general expressions for the fundamental polarization P and d polarization  $\zeta$  of luminescence. In this note it is shown that these expressions can be written in the following form  $P = \frac{3 - S}{1 + S}$

Card 1/2

POLAND/Optics - Luminescence

K-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26216

Author : Jablonski Aloksander

Inst : Not Given

Title : Decay of Photoluminescence of Solutions.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1957, 16, No 6, 471-479

Abstract : An explanation is proposed for the deviation of the law of decay of phosphorescence of organic luminophors from the exponential, and also for the change in the degree of polarization of glow during the process of decay. The explanation is made by considering that a definite sphere of action surrounds the radiating center, and then the perturbing centers are distributed statistically (in the sense of Smoluchowski) within the sphere. The author has analogously considered quenching (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, No 2, 5325) and the concentration depolarization of fluorescence (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 5, 12957). Formulas are given for the law of decay of polarized phosphorescence.

Card : 1/1

Ref ID: A641 - General

K-1

Acq Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 9067

Author : Jablonski Aleksander

Inst :

Title : Radiac and Molecula processes in Poland

Ori., Pub : Nauka polska, 1956, 6, No 2, 81-91

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001<sup>105</sup> CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND  
 CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond.  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.137  
 AUTHOR : Jablonski, A.  
 INST. : Polish AS  
 TITLE : Quenching of Photoluminescence of Solutions  
           by Energy Transfer  
 ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. ser. sci. math., astron.  
               et phys., 1958, 6, No 10, 663-669, LII  
 ABSTRACT : An analytical expression for the dependence of  
           the fluorescence yield upon the concentration  
           of the quencher whenever quenching is due to  
           nonradiant energy transfer from the fluorescing  
           molecule to the quencher was derived. It is  
           assumed that the force of interaction leading  
           to the quenching decreases in inverse propor-  
           tion to the sixth degree of the distance bet-  
           ween molecules. The obtained expression concords.

CARD: 1/2

B-6

ORIG. PUB. :

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"**

ABSTRACT : well with the experimental results of Forster  
 cont'd      (Forster, T., Z. Naturforsch., 1949, 4a, 321).  
               -- V. Yermolayev

CARD: 2/2

46-21

✓ Corrections and additional remarks to the paper: Self-  
 depolarization and decay of photoluminescence of solutions.  
 A. Jabłonski (Univ. Toruń) *Acta Phys. Polon.* 17, 481-2  
 (1958)(in English); cf. C.A. 52, 7854d. Equation (1)  
 is rediscussed and corrected for a typographical error.  
 Bojarski and Frąckowiak (private communication) pointed  
 out that equation (1) may be written in a closed form.  
 These expressions fit very well with the exptl. results of  
 Cauchois (C.A. 24, 4987) for a not too high concn. of solns.  
 However, C's last expression for the highest concn. ( $10^{-4}$

3'

Some phase relations...

27153

P/046/00/005/010/001/009  
D246/D302

constants, no solubility of  $UO_2$  in  $BaUO_3$  or  $BaO$  in  $UO_2$  is to be expected. At 50 mol%  $BaO$  the compound  $BaUO_3$  is formed with a pseudo-cubic perovskite structure. At higher  $BaO$  contents, X-ray work shows a marked solubility of  $BaO$  in  $BaUO_3$ . This solution persists up to 75 mol %  $BaO$ . At 80 mol %  $BaO$  the interference lines become sharp, showing that a strictly cubic structure is present. Additional weak lines which appear may be explained by the superstructure formation, caused by doubling of the lattice constants. It was found that the lattice constants increase with the  $BaO$  content up to 75 mol %  $BaO$ . A distinct break occurs at 66.7 mol %  $BaO$ , corresponding to the composition of a previously assumed compound  $Ba_2UO_4$ . Up to 75 mol %  $BaO$  the sample is not hygroscopic; with higher  $BaO$  contents the samples show a volume contraction or reduction with  $H_2$  and an increase in weight when left standing in air. Both of these facts point to the presence of free  $BaO$ . Further details of the structure and properties of the perovskite phase (50 - 75 mol %  $BaO$ ) is the subject of the present work of the authors. Barium metauranate (IV) was found to oxidized during

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Some phase relations...

27153

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initial oxidation of  $\text{BaUO}_3$  (up to  $\text{BaUO}_{3.38}$ ) is homogeneous. The oxygen atoms enter the uranate lattice and diminish the lattice constant. As oxidation proceeds a new phase is formed with a rhombohedral  $\text{BaUO}_4$  structure. No other intermediate products are formed, and the density does not alter markedly during oxidation. This points to the fact that the added O atoms occupy interstitial positions of the lattice. The contraction of the lattice which takes place during oxidation is due to the decrease of the uranium ionic radius (oxidation of U (IV)). This increases the forces of attraction between the higher charged uranium ions and the oxygen ions. In this respect  $\text{BaUO}_3$  resembles  $\text{LaMnO}_3$  where an analogous contraction occurs on oxidation of the Mn(III) to Mn(IV). There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 12 non-Soviet-bloc references. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. Galasso, L. Katz, R. Ward: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 820 (1959); L. H. Brixner: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 80, 3214 (1958); S. M. Lang, F. P. Knudsen, C. L. Filmore: Natl. Bur. Standards (U.S.) Circ. 568, (1956); M. G. Harwood; Proc. Phys. Soc. 68B, 586, (1955).

Card 4/5

Card 5/5

JABLONSKI, A.

On the notion of emission anisotropy. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.4:259-264  
'60.

1. Physics Department, Nicolas Copernicus University, Torum. Photo-  
luminescence Laboratory (Torum) and Institute of Physics, Polish  
Academy of Sciences.

(Anisotropy)

JABLONSKI, Aleksander

Peter Pringsheim. Postępy fizyki 12 no.1:3-6 '61.

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczałnej Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika,  
Toruń.

JABLONSKI, A.

A note on the notion of emission anisotropy. Bul Ac Pol mat 10  
no.10:555-556 '62.

1. Physics Department, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.

ACCESSION NR: AP4016991

P/0047/63/014/006/0641/0647

AUTHOR: Jablonski, Aleksander

TITLE: On the work of the Department of Experimental Physics of Mikolaj Kopernik University

SOURCE: Postepy fizyki, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 641-647

TOPIC TAGS: photoluminescence, electroluminescence, photoconductivity, phosphorescence, organic phosphor, inorganic phosphor, spectral line pressure broadening, molecular spectrum, fluorescence, fluorometer, phosphoroscope, luminophor, photoluminescence quenching, fluorescence polarization, fluorescence depolarization, inorganic semiconductor, photoresistance, nitrogen spectrum

ABSTRACT: After sketching the history of the Experimental Physics Department of Mikolaj Kopernik University from February 1946 to the present, the author reports on the current research activity of this department, which includes: photoluminescence of organic solutions, photoluminescence and electroluminescence of inorganic crystalline phosphors, photoconductivity of inorganic semiconductors and organic phosphors, and spectra of diatomic molecules and pressure broadening of atomic spectral lines. Certain original experimental methods developed within the

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L 17173-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFETC/ASD/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001746

2/004/1/63/083/C04/0L93/0500

AUTHOR: Jablonski, A.

53  
52

TITLE: Pressure effects on spectral lines

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 23, no. 4, 1963, 493-500

TOPIC TAGS: line shift, line broadening, pressure broadening, line width

ABSTRACT: The problem is discussed of how the intensity distribution in a spectral line and its shift caused by the simultaneous action of several perturbing atoms (broadeners) can be calculated when the effect produced by a single broadener is known. This problem was already treated in an earlier paper, but the expression there obtained can hardly be used in its original form for practical calculations. In this paper, the expression is simplified considerably and brought to a form well suited to applications. However, its applicability is limited to those cases when pressure broadening theories based either on the elementary form of the Franck-Condon principle (statistical theories) or on its quantum-mechanical version can be reasonably applied. Orig. art. has: 23 equations.

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L 17173-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001746

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń  
(Physics Department, Nicholas Copernicus University)

SUBMITTED: 16Jul62 DATE ACQ: 05Jun63 ENCL: 30  
SUB CODE: PH NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: OLO

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L 21430-66  
ACC NR: AP6001451

former papers was assumed (in accordance with the simpler version of Perrin's theory) to be spherical. It is shown that an expression derived many years ago,

$$r_f = 0.6 \sum_{i=1}^3 P_i G_i - 0.2,$$

giving the value of the fundamental emission anisotropy resulting from mutual orientation and anisotropy of absorption and emission virtual oscillators involved, can also yield the emission anisotropy as affected by depolarizing factors. The torsional vibrations of luminescent molecules cause a linear as well as a plane oscillator to become equivalent to a spatial one, thus affecting the value of the emission anisotropy. The latter is further affected by Brownian rotations of luminescent molecules. By means of the above equation expressions are obtained for the time (*t*) dependence of emission anisotropy *r*(*t*) following excitation by a very short light pulse, the emission anisotropy *F* resulting from steady illumination with the primary light, the decay of *I*<sup>||</sup>(*t*) and *I*<sup>⊥</sup>(*t*) and the mean duration  $\tau^{||}$  and  $\tau^{\perp}$  of the fluorescence components parallel and perpendicular to the electric vector of the primary light, respectively. Section 3 of the paper is devoted to the problem of the dependence of *F* on the frequency

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0

MILEWCZYK, Stefan; JABLONSKI, Włodzimierz; KWIATKOWSKI, Stanisław; STRAMINSKI, S.;  
TABOISKI, Adam; SZEWICZAK, Kazimierz

Book reviews. Przegl. zool. 3 no.2:179-183 1968.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410019-0"

JABLONSKI, FRONISLAW

Cwiczenia z ogolnej uprawy roli i roslin

Lodz, Poland, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1957. 111 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, September 1959.  
Incl.

Jablonski, H.

swelling of casein fibers. Wl. Wroński and H. Jabłon-  
ski. Przegl. Włókieniowy 9, 239-42(1955).--The swelling  
of various types of fibers in the presence of water was  
discussed in general. The centrifugal method of detg. the  
swelling rate (SR) is described. It was established that the  
SR value of casein fibers depends on the compds. and temp.  
of the hardening bath as well as on stretching conditions.  
The presence of Al sulfate reduces the SR. SR does not  
depend on the HCHO concn. within the range of 25-40  
g/l. It depends, however, upon the time and temp. of fix-  
ing. The presence of NaCl or Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in the HCHO co-  
agulating bath improves the water resistance of fibers; the  
effect of NaCl is slightly stronger than that of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.  
In proportion to the increase in the degree of stretching SR  
decreases. It was also proved that deamination with a  
NaNO<sub>3</sub> soln. reduces the SR of casein fibers. The optimum  
coagulating temp. in relation to the swelling value was  
68-70°

A. Wileński

2

JABLONSKI, Henryk, mgr inż.

Assembly of heads on cables installed at considerably  
differnt levels. Wiad elektrotechn 32 no. 1:25 Ja '64.

1. FRE Elektromontaż, Łódź.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

A-2

Poland/General Problems - Scientific Institutions. Conference

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, 33568

Author : Jablonski, Henryk

Institution : None

Title : Accomplishments of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the  
First Three Years of its Activity

Original  
Periodical : Nauka Polska, 1955, 3, No 4, 11-40, Polish

Abstract : None

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Jablonski, Henryk  
Poland/General Problems - Scientific Institutions. Conferences

A-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33569

Author : Jablonski, Henryk

Institution : None

Title : Accomplishments of Polish Academy of Sciences During the First  
Three Years of its Activity

Original  
Periodical : Sprawozd. Czynnosci i Prac PAN, 1956, 4, No 1, 34-43;  
discussions 43-112, Polish

Abstract : None

Card 1/1

JABLONSKI, Henryk

The place of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the organizational  
structure of research in Poland. Review Pol Academy 4 no.4:17-46  
O-D '59. (BEAI 9:7)

(Polish Academy of Sciences)  
(Poland--Research)

P/002/60/000/001, CC1/C05  
A223/A026

AUTHOR: Jabłichski, Henryk

TITLE: The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

PERIODICAL: Nauka Polska, 1960, No. 1 (29), pp. 19 - 22

TEXT: The article contains the report presented to the Zgromadzenie Ogólne PAN (PAN General Meeting) on June 26, 1959, in Warsaw. The author refers to 1) Professor Groškowski's written report on the activities of the individual scientific sections and branches of the Academy, which was distributed to all the members; 2) the speech by Tadeusz Kolarbiński and 3) the first attempts dating from 1934, to organize scientific research and to arouse interest for its development in Poland, before he explains his reasons for choosing the above title for his yearly report and describes the achievements of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The organization of research is based on the division of all scientific research institutions into three groups: 1) the departmental sections and institutes of schools of higher learning, most of which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministerstwo Szkolnictwa Wyższego (Ministry of Higher Schools) and some under the

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A223/A026

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

Jurisdiction of the Minister of Health - 2) scientific research institutes under the jurisdiction of various government departments; and 3) the Polish Academy of Sciences with its institutions. According to a decision by the 1957 PAN General Meeting, all research activities calling for an exceptional amount of funds, equipment and specialized personnel should be assigned to the academy. The academy should also conduct research in those fields of science, which are still young in Poland and, therefore, are not yet included in the curriculums of other scientific institutions. While it must be admitted that much has been done in the year under review to increase the equipment and instruments at the disposal of various PAN divisions, the fact still remains that the shortage of equipment is one of the main problems of the Academy. Such was the case with the Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej (Organic Synthesis Section) as pointed out by Professor Urbanski. The ambitious 1952 research plan of the division IV was only partly put into practice. The Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki (Institute of Basic Technical Problems), the Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego (Institute of Hydraulic Engineering) and Instytut Maszyn Przepruwowych (Institute of Flow Power Machines) were formed contributing with concrete results to the development of science.

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A223/A226

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research  
in Poland

Little participation by the PAN institutions is noted in the development of automation, mechanical engineering and mining. The demand by the Zakład Mechaniki Grotowcru (Section on the Mechanism of Grotency) and by the Zakład Metali PAN (PAN Section of Metals) to be raised to the level of institutes is well justified in view of their important scientific research. The Institute of Basic Technical Problems was formed in 1953 with 4 sections, i.e., the Zakład Mechaniki Ogólników Ciągłych (Section for the Mechanism of Continuous Media), Zakład Elektroniki (Electronics Section), Zakład Badania Organ (Section for Research on Vibrations) and Zakład Metali (Section for Metals). Today this Institute has 57 full-time and 104 part-time scientific workers. The Electronics Section, headed by Professor Groszkowski, needs more and better equipment. Whatever the failings may be, the author points out that many of the concrete results achieved in scientific research would not have been possible if it were not for the moral and material support of the Academy. The name of the Electronics Section has become well-known abroad, especially in the CSR. The section has 50 scientific workers, of whom 49 are full-time workers. No reproach can be made, of course, to the part-time workers, since they work in various other institutions, too, but ✓

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A223/A026

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research  
in Poland

it is obvious that they cannot devote all their attention to the academy's sections and as a result many scientific projects are not completed in time. However, considerable improvement can be noted in this field, too. The section dealing with the theory of elasticity headed by Professor Witold Nowacki has 14 workers, 12 of whom are there full-time. The Institute of Hydraulic Engineering has 6 part-time workers, who divide their time between the institute and the Politechnika Gdanska (Gdansk Polytechnic) and 60 full-time workers. There are numerous scientific fields in which the Academy closely cooperates with other institutions not under the jurisdiction of the Academy, and it is the duty of the Academy to raise the standard of their work, increase their trained personnel and support their activities for the benefit of everybody. Speaking of the achievements of the Academy in scientific fields, the author points to the design of two new types of computers, to the results achieved by the electronics section, the Instytut Fizyki (Institute of Physics), etc. The situation in the field of social sciences is, unfortunately, not so good. The reasons for this are to be found in the general lack of appreciation of humanistic sciences in the

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A223/A025

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

ish scientific publications is 7,082 and Polish books have found their way to the stands of most large international book exhibitions. In September 1967, the Academy took over the scientific printing shops in Warsaw and Wroclaw, and increased their machine and equipment inventories. With regard to international cooperation, the author recalls the establishment of scientific stations on Spitsbergen and in Vietnam and refers to the research in the Antarctic, which was made possible by having been given the control of the Oasis Bunker by the USSR. The author refers to the need for more international cooperation agreements; at present, Poland has 11 such agreements with socialist countries, all of which expire in 1960. On the problem of scientific personnel, the author feels that, instead of sending Polish scientists abroad, foreign scientists should be invited for longer stays to Poland. By doing so larger groups of Polish scientific workers would be given the opportunity of broadening their knowledge. Finally, the author puts forward his proposals, i.e., 1) the Academy should prepare the perspective plan for the development of Polish science in the period 1961 - 1975 and 2) the Academy should prepare a 5-year plan of scientific research closely connected with the nation's economic plan. The planning will

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P/002/60/000/002/001/CC<sup>1</sup>  
A223/AC26

AUTHOR: Jablonski, Henryk

TITLE: Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

PERIODICAL: Nauka Polska, 1960, No 2 (30), pp 20-6:

TEXT The article contains the report presented to the General Meeting of Members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, held on March 25, 1960. These meetings, which take place once every three years mark the end of office for the governing body of the Academy, which is elected for a 3 year period. The last General Meeting was at the same time the first after the Polish National Assembly approved the new statutes of the Academy on February 17, 1960. One of the problems which cropped up repeatedly in discussions and in reports was the question of bigger influence of the Polish Academy on social conditions and on the creation of suitable conditions for the development of science. These factors have not been always precisely stipulated in the past, although they were indicated already in the author's report on the Academy's activities, given on January 11, 1957. During the period 1957-1959, the Polish scientists

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A223/A026

Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

the past 3 years, the author deals with the shortage of apparatus and instruments for scientific research. Although the Academy has been able to purchase a certain amount from capitalist and socialist countries, the number is still low (i.e., 202 for the whole of the Academy), and efforts should be made to produce such equipment in Poland. The employment of scientific personnel was another difficulty of the Academy in the period under review, but the situation improved considerably by the end of 1959 when the Academy had 2,949 scientific workers, including assistants. The Wydział Nauk Biologicznych (Division of Biological Sciences) has the highest percentage of assistants, viz., 91.9%, while the Division III has 58.6% and the Division IV 57.9%. The period under review also showed considerable variation in higher scientific education of the workers of the Academy. In all, 75 workers obtained the degree of professor, but only 2 of these were from the Division IV and 5 from the Division V. 84 workers obtained the degree of docent but only one of these was from the Division VI. The degree of doctor was conferred upon 118 workers, 7 of whom were from the Division V and 8 from the Division VI. These figures show that a lot remains to be done.

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Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During  
the Years 1957-1959

matical Symposium) held under the auspices of the International Mathematical Union, etc. The cooperation with various countries during the International Geophysical Year enabled the Academy to open research stations in Spitsbergen and Vietnam and to carry out research in the Antarctic in a base in the Bunger Oasis, assigned to the Academy by the USSR. An expansion of cooperation with international scientific organizations was also noted during this period. On December 31, 1959, the Polish Academy of Sciences was a member of 60 scientific associations and 30 of the Academy's workers are members of the governing bodies of 31 international organizations, i.e., Professor T. Kotarbiński is one of the vice-presidents of the International Institute of Philology; Professor W. Szafer is Honorary President of the International Union for the Protection of Nature; Professor K. Kuratowski is a member of the Presidium of the International Mathematical Union; Professor W. Olszak is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, etc. Scientists of the Academy also obtained honorary degrees of foreign academies and universities, i.e., Professor T. Kotarbiński and Professor J. Dembowski be..

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A223/A026

Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

problems of work organization, on sociological problems, on changes in class structure, etc. Work on various dictionaries, atlases and on the compilation of Polish history has been continued. One of the main deficiencies of the PAS Division I is the lack of cooperation among its individual subsections in the consistent application of Marxist principles and ideas. The work on the "Historia Polski" is progressing well and has been completed until the year 1863. In the field of biological sciences there is still a shortage of independent well-trained scientists as well as of adequate equipment in experimental stations. Subjects such as general microbiology or general genetics are dealt with by a negligible number of academicians not all of whom are working in the Academy's own stations and laboratories. On the problem of exact sciences, the author states that scientists are inclined to give preference to the three fields in which Poland has been for years one of the leading nations, i.e., mathematics, theoretical physics and physico-chemistry of coal and petroleum. On the other hand, experimental physics, geophysics and certain branches of chemistry are being neglected or ignored with the excuse that no sufficient and adequate equip.

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Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

shown by the number of publications (110 in 1958, 116 in 1959) and by development and expansion of individual branches of nuclear research, i.e., in physics, chemistry and uranium technology. In addition to the traditional research on the atomic nucleus and high-energy physics, new fields, such as neutron physics, beta and gamma spectroscopy and separation of neutrons from solid bodies were included in the research program. Research was also started on the chemistry of transuranic elements, in particular on the chemistry of plutonium, on analytical chemistry methods, on radiation chemistry and on semi-technical methods for testing the technology of uranium ores. The production of basic electronic and radio-chemical equipment was also started. The practical application of results of nuclear research has been intensified through nuclear "specialization" training (3 institutions), yearly courses on the application of isotopes for industrial personnel and training in the USSR. Research on blood components, on enzymes, and on radiobiology at the Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) and the Instytut Hematologii (Institute of Hematology), although giving good results, is still in its infancy. A central service on radiological

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Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

tion with other Academy departments and a proper joint plan on the activities of this Division will be one of the main tasks of the new governing body of the Academy. During the period under review the Instytut Fizjologii i żywienia Zwierząt (Institute of Animal Physiology and Feeding) and the Zakład Doswiadczeńny (Experimental Station) in Jabłonie were allotted comparatively large sums of money permitting them to expand their research work. The Academy division of medical sciences has only one large station, i.e., the Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczeńnej (Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapeutics) which can boast with some considerable achievements during this period, i.e., the production of the D<sub>1</sub>H drug and the adaptation of the new reaction for the diagnosis of syphilis. The other stations of this Division have only an elementary character and are designed to pave the way for the future Instytut Medycyny Klinicznej i Doswiadczeńnej (Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine), by training the necessary personnel and by preparing the required material basis. It will be the duty of the new governing body to set up a number of new stations dealing with subjects, such as physiology and pathology of the

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A223/A026

Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

present uncoordinated and fragmentary research on automation and on the Zaklad Mechaniki Osrodokow Ciaglych Instytutu Podstawowych Problemow Techniki (Department on Continuous Media of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems) which is the central station carrying out research on theoretical and applied mechanics. The next 5-year period should see the formation of Instytut Automatyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Automation of the Polish Academy of Sciences). Expansion of research on mechanical engineering is another important future task of the Academy and efforts should be made to raise the Zaklad Teorii Konstrukcji (Department on the Theory of Mechanical Engineering) to the level of an institute. This should also be applied to the Zaklad Aparatury Chemicznej (Department of Chemical Apparatus), in view of its immense tasks and importance to the national economy. The formation of a Zaklad Energetyki (Power Engineering Section) which would work in cooperation with the Komitet Elektryfikacji Polski at present engaged in the drawing up of Polish power projects, is one of the tasks faced by the Academy. A Central Computing Center would be an extremely useful institution, but will remain the subject of discussions with experts and

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JABLONSKI, Henryk

The Polish Academy of Sciences as a workshop for creative scientific work. Nauka Pol 9 no.4:1-30 O-D '61.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, członek Komitetu Redakcyjnego czasopisma "Nauka Polska"

Method for strengthening of ...

S/081/62/000/024/047/052  
B134/B102

containing 30-35 g/l formaldehyde, 20-25 g/l  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ , 150-170 g/l  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , 30-40 g/l NaCl, and 100-105 g/l  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The further treatment of the fiber (washing, dressing, and drying) is carried out by the standard methods. The fiber obtained shows an increased resistance to hot water. The fiber left in water at 80°C for 1 hr does not lose its fibrous character. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences, a decade of activity, 1952-1962.  
Review Pol Academy 7 no.4:15-32 O-D '62.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof.

Aims and tasks of the cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of countries of the socialist camp. Nauka polska 10 no.4:8-18 '62.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Ten years of activities of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Nauka  
polska 10 no.5:12-32 S-0 '62.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, H.

YABLONSKIY, Genrik [Jablonski, H.], akademik

Polish science in the service of socialism. Vest. AN SSSR  
32 no.11:105-109 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Pol'skoy Akademii nauk.  
(Poland—Research)

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1962. Nauka polska 11 no.4:  
1-18 J1-Ag '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1962. Review Pol Academy  
8 no.3:1-15 Jl-S'63.

1. Secretary General, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Activities of the Scientific Committee for the Celebration  
of the Millennium of the Polish State, Nauka polska 11 no.5:  
145-152 '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr.

Yesterday and today of the Polish Socialist Youth.  
On the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Society  
of Workers' Universities. Problemy 19 no.8:466-470 '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty i sekretarz naukowy Polskiej Akademii  
Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr

Building socialism and the development of Polish science.  
Problemy 20 no.7:393-402 '64.

1. Scientific secretary, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr.

Preferences in the development of sciences. Przegl. techn  
85 no.8:2 23 F '64.

1. Sekretarz Naukowy Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1963. Nauka polska 12 no.4:14-23  
Jl-Ag '64.

1. Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

ZABLINSKI, H.; GORSKI, M.

A case of spindle-cellular carcinoma in chronic tubital osteitis.  
Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.41:1577-1578 12/9/62

1. z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Wojskowego Szpitala Rejonowego w Lublinie (Ordynator: Dr. Stanisław Kleniewski; Pierwszy naukowy doc. dr. med. M. Zakryś) i z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Wojskowego Szpitala Rejonowego w Lublinie (Pierwszy śr. Michał Górecki).

JABLONSKI, Hugon

Cyclorubber. Pt. 1. Tworzywa wielkozast 6 no.9:277-280 S '61.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierów, Warszawa.

(Rubber)

JABLONSKI, Hugon

Cyclorubber. Pt. 2. Tworzywa wielkoczast 6 no. 11:357-359 N '61.

1. Instytut Farb i Lakierow, Gliwice.

JABLONSKI, Hugon

On the influence of barite loading agents upon the absorptivity of  
cyclic rubber coatings. Polimery 7 no.4:140-142 Ap '62

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